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economic reasoning from being quite pure. Not even the youngest of us escapes them entirely "; "The watchword is often a walking prejudice "; "It does not belong to his own particular range of study, but comes from the street into his room, like notes of a passing band of music, awaking old memories and associations "; "It is a fairly safe conclusion that the ideas not only of liberty and equality, but of fraternity, will always be with us, and we may thank Mill for securing to the last its *entrée* into the good society of political economists."

The reviewer wishes the readers of the *ECONOMIC REVIEW* to get the book and share his enjoyment. To this end it would be of little use to attempt to analyze, or summarize, or criticize Mr. Bonar's chapters.

GEORGE RAY WICKER.

*Dartmouth College.*

*Sociology Applied to Practical Politics.* By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 320. \$3.00.)

This book consists of a group of articles which Dr. Crozier has contributed at various times during the past ten years to the English magazines. The title, if not a misnomer, is at least misleading; the "Sociology" which is applied to practical political problems is highly speculative, and has none of the authority of science except in the sense that all speculative philosophical opinions are scientific. Some of the problems to which this "Sociology" is applied have very little to do with practical politics. A number of the earlier articles deal with certain phases of the socialism of Marx, the Fabian Society, and Mr. H. G. Wells—not matters of practical politics for the English reading public. The second half of the book is devoted to the advocacy of a revision of the English tariff in the interests of high protection. Tariff reform is assuredly a problem of practical politics, but its discussion occupies so large a proportion of the book that the subject might well have been incorporated in its title. Apart from a paper on the "Race Problem and Party Government," Dr. Crozier has merely reprinted a series of essays on certain phases of socialism and protectionism.

These essays were better worth reading as separately printed between the covers of a magazine than in a collection. If Dr.

Crozier, instead of reprinting this group of essays, had rewritten their substance, cutting out those passages in which he repeats himself or in which he has been proved by the course of events to be mistaken, the book need not have been half as long. As it is, the judicious reader will be obliged to make for himself those excisions which should have been made by the author.

It does not follow that the book is not worth reading. Dr. Crozier is a man of salient intellectual individuality. He began many years ago to build up a philosophy of social progress; and the several books which he has published as parts of his general scheme have all contained vigorous and independent thinking. He has made a genuine personal contribution to the discussion of our contemporary social problems and their historical background. But his thinking has always been more spasmodic and energetic than systematic and careful. He is sometimes betrayed by the liveliness of his imagination and the intolerance of his independence; and in dealing with economic questions he seems peculiarly liable to such betrayal. His *Wheel of Wealth* was not much more than an ingenious effort to base a system of economics on a metaphor. His discussion of tariff reform in the present book is an illustration of the same kind of insistent imaginative credulity; it adds little to what he has already published in support of high protectionism. On the other hand, these essays, as well as those on certain phases of socialism, contain much shrewd and penetrating comment on the human aspects of modern social and economic questions. Dr. Crozier is not always sound, but he is usually interesting; and if he is less interesting than usual in this particular book that is because of the occasional and fragmentary nature of much of its contents.

HERBERT CROLY.

*Abriss einer Geschichte der Theorie von den Produktionsfaktoren.*

By JOHANNES MÜLLER. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911.  
Pp. 53. 1.80 m.)

This rather fragmentary sketch passes in rapid review the theories of Turgot, Smith, Mill, Sismondi, List, Robertus, Marx, and Brentano concerning production and the factors of production; and includes scattered comments on value and distribution. It is of small value to anyone who is familiar with the history of economics, and misleading to one who is not. Though showing